

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING

You are cordially invited to attend our Spring Millinery Opening on Thursday and Friday, March 26th and 27th. At this opening will be displayed the season's choicest Hats in both conservative and extreme shapes. Quite a number of out-of-town ladies will be expected in Friday to witness Field Day exercises and to these we extend a special invitation to attend our opening and to make free use of our "Ladies' Rest Room" while in town. :: :: :: :: ::

Lancaster Mercantile Company

Humanity to Animals

(BY EARNEST GARY.)

The following article was read by the late Ernest Gary at the dedication of the drinking fountain at the head of the Square in 1911. It brought forth much favorable comment at the time, and is published now as it gives such an excellent insight into his deeply religious nature, and shows his character in its true light. It also deals with a subject of general interest, and it is believed its publication will cause someone to be more humane to animals.

This is a subject not only of greatest importance, in so far as it may affect the treatment of animals, but likewise in its tendency to develop a Christian spirit, and a gentle nature in the human race; for there is no doubt, that cruelty in any form, manifests a hard heart and one that regards not the teachings of the Bible.

In the early ages of the world, the elephant, the cow, the dog, the cat the monkey, and other animals were regarded as sacred in certain countries.

When the Persians under Cambyses invaded the territory of Egypt, they placed in front of their army a variety of dogs, cats and other animals which were held sacred by the Egyptians, who not daring to injure the sacred animals, suffered themselves to be overcome by the Persian army.

The horse has always been esteemed most highly, especially among the Arabians; and, the favorite horse of the Emperor Caligula was 'Stabled' in a palace, fed at a marble manger with gilded oats, was made a member of the college of priests, and afterwards raised to the consulship.

While the Israelites were sojourning in the land of Egypt, they became impatient and dissatisfied, because Moses delayed to come down from Mount Sinai, and they requested Aaron to make gods for them to worship. In accordance to their petition, he made them break off their earrings, and with a gravity tool, fashioned them an image, for which he selected the calf as his model, on account of their high regard for the cow.

In the past ages there have been those who not only treated animals with humanity, but have also endeavored to prevent others, from practicing cruelty to them. Since the era of the Christian religion there has been a new impetus in this direction until it has culminated in the organization of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, throughout the land, under the name of the American Band of Mercy, and other names, which are doing grand and noble work.

In assembling on this occasion to dedicate our drinking fountain, it is not fitting that we should forget Mr. Herman Ensign, the philanthropist,

who by his will left thousands of dollars for the purpose of buying fountains, from which man and beast may quench their thirst. His noble philanthropy has erected a monument to the hearts of the people everywhere; that will last, when these fountains shall have crumbled into dust. Nor should we forget that it is due to the efforts of our highly honorable lady, Mrs. M. T. Coleman, that we are called to celebrate this occasion; for it was her correspondence with the executor of Mr. Herman Ensign's will that caused the monument to be presented to our municipality.

The great influence of these organizations has caused the passage of many good laws; and while it is impossible to legislate moral principles into a man, these laws certainly prevent the crime of cruelty to a considerable extent, by inspiring the criminal with the fear of punishment for their violation. This fountain recalls to mind the almost matchless piece of work painted by Hawthorne in his description of the Town Pump. It is so beautiful, that we would be glad to reproduce it in full, but time will only permit us to quote those words: "From my spout and such spouts as mine, must flow the streams that shall cleanse our earth of the vast portion of its crime and anguish which has gushed from the fiery fountains of the still. In this mighty enterprise, the cow shall be my confederate. Milk and water! The Town Pump and the cow! Such is the glorious copartnership, that shall tear down the distilleries and breweries, oprost the vineyards, shatter the cider presses, ruin the tea and coffee trade, and finally monopolize the whole business of quenching thirst. Blessed consummation! Then, Poverty shall pass away from the land, where the squalid form may shelter itself. Then Disease, for lack of other victims, shall gnaw its own heart, and die. Then Sin if she do not die, shall lose half her strength. "Success to the Town Pump."

The manner in which laws permit the destruction of the heron is a blot on civilization and Christianity. Wild birds, generally, are not dependent upon man's protection, as they can get an abundance of food in the fields and woods. Unfortunately, this is not true as to the poor heron, a beautiful large white bird which is not protected by law and, whose destruction arises from the vanity of women to wear the aigrette plucked from the plumage of the heron, on their hats and in their hair.

(A portion of the address has been misplaced, but Ernest concluded with the following poem by Lord Byron,

after reading this inscription on a Monument to a Newfoundland Dog.)

INSCRIPTION.

On the monument of a Newfoundland Dog:
"Near this spot was deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity,

Strength without insolence, Courage without ferocity, And all the virtues of man without his vices."

This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery, If inscribed over human ashes, Is but a just tribute to the memory of, Boatswain, a dog, Who was born at Newfoundland, May 33, And died at Newstead Abbey, November 18th, 1808."

"When some proud son of man returns to earth, Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth, The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of woe, And storied urns record who rests below. When all is done, upon the tomb is seen, Not what he was, but what he should have been; But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend, The first to welcome, foremost to defend,

Whose honest heart is still his master's own, Who labors, fights, lives, breathes for him alone, Unhonored falls, unnoticed all his worth,

Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth; While man, vain insect! hopes to be forgiven, And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven.

Oh, man! thou feeble tenant of an hour, Debased by slavery, or corrupt by power, Who knows thee well must quit thee with disgust,

Degraded mass of animated dust: Thy love is lust, thy friendship all a cheat, They smile hypocrisy, thy words deceit!

By nature vile, ennobled but by name, Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame, Ye! who perchance behold this simple urn,

Pass on—it honors none you wish to mourn To mark a friend's remains these stones arise;

In never knew but one, and here he lies."

Ernest was only 13 years old when he read this article. It indicates a strong and thoroughly trained mind. Abbeville Medium.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ON CO-OPERATION

President of Southern Railway Speaks at Greenville and Tells of Cotton Mill Development.

Greenville, S. C., March 17.—In an address before the Greenville Chamber of Commerce this evening Mr. Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway Company, spoke on Southern cotton mill development and co-operation for a broader market for Southern cotton goods, with special reference to the opportunities that would be opened up by the Panama Canal. He said:

"Even without the shorter waterway to the markets of the Pacific, supremacy in the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States is rapidly passing from New England to us in the South. The reasons for this are not far to seek. They lie in the great economic advantage of the location of the manufacturing establishment in proximity to the source of supply of its material, in the abundance of coal for steam production, in the rapid development of hydro-electric power, and in the unsurpassed climate of the South, especially in this Piedmont Section, where the mild winters and the absence of excessive summer heat are conducive to the efficiency of labor.

In 1880 mills in the cotton growing States used but 188,748 bales of cotton, as compared with 1,381,596 bales used in the mills of all other States. In the twelve months ended August, 1913, the mills of the cotton growing States used 2,960,518 bales, as compared with 2,825,812 bales in all of the other States. Again, the record of cotton mill construction in the calendar year ended December 31, 1913, shows that fifteen new mills with 257,760 spindles, 5,984 looms were located in cotton producing States, and only seven mills, with 75,000 spindles and 2,056 looms were built in the New England States. These figures are eloquent confirmation of the tendency to which I refer. How then can the cotton industry give it still larger and further expression?"

In answer to this question Mr. Harrison pointed out the opportunities that will be opened up by the Panama Canal and said:

"The men who are first on the ground will have an immense advantage over those who wait until ships are actually passing through the Canal before making a move. Let us in the South then take full advantage of our geographical opportunity and of a tendency of commerce in our favor, and, as the phrase is, beat the Yankees to it. We have in the past given them what the fashion now is to term 'fair competition,' and we should not forget that our fathers

taught us to fight intelligently as well as gallantly for the Southland."

Mr. Harrison showed that of total importations of cotton goods into the Latin-American countries amounting to \$102,061,180 a year, only about 10 per cent were shipped from the United States as compared with more than 50 per cent from England about 15 per cent from Germany, and considerable quantities from other countries. Speaking of methods of developing trade with the Latin-American countries and of the expense of individual effort, Mr. Harrison urged co-operative effort, and suggested a specific plan by which the Southern Railway Company could join with Southern manufacturers and Southern merchants in the expense necessary to initiate, direct and maintain a profitable current of competitive and peculiarly Southern commerce in this new channel.

He said that in anticipation of the Canal, the Southern Railway Company had already had a detailed report from a highly qualified expert which is full of valuable suggestion and that this information and such additional information as could be obtained by the Company from the various government offices in Washington was freely at the disposal of any one along the Company's lines who might be interested in the subject.

He spoke of the importance of direct and regular steamship service in the development of import and export traffic through the South Atlantic and Gulf ports and he emphasized the desirability of such co-operative and co-ordinate effort as he had suggested seeking the development of such a volume of business as will warrant the establishment of direct and regular steamship lines. He said:

"If this matter shall be handled intelligently and energetically by a small group of the interests concern-

ed I believe it will be practicable to build up a substantial and profitable direct trade with the Latin-American countries and that no one will benefit more largely from this than will the Southern manufacturers of cotton goods."

"It has been my privilege to watch the gradual growth of the cotton mill industry of the South from small beginnings to its present splendid proportions and to know many of the men who have accomplished this. I know what capable and intelligent men they are, what vision they have had, and I have no fear that they can, if they will, meet successfully, in the Latin-American markets, the competition not only of New England but of the world. Is it not worth trying? I would be proud to co-operate in the adventure because I believe that thereby I could be of service, not only to the Southern Railway, but to the people of the South whose servant the Southern Railway is."

Subscribe for The News.

Wonderful Cough Remedy.

Dr. King's New Discovery is known everywhere as the remedy which will surely stop a cough or cold. D. P. Lawson of Eldson, Tenn., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the most wonderful cough, cold and throat medicine I ever sold because Dr. King's New Discovery will relieve the most obstinate of coughs and colds. Lung troubles quickly helped by its use. You should keep a bottle in the house at all times for all the members of the family. 50c and \$1.00. All druggists or by mail. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis."

Simpkins' Prolific Cotton

Puts the farmer at an advantage because he is first in the market with his crop.
THE EARLIEST COTTON IN THE WORLD.
Ninety Days from Planting to Boll. Grows More Cotton to the Acre.

SUPPLY IS LIMITED. ORDER QUICK

The Only Genuine Sold in This State.
W. H. MIXSON SEED CO., CHARLESTON
Sole Distributors for South Carolina.

Also All other Seeds.

Write for Catalogue.